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SOO IN A MOB'S HANDS

Canadian Town Almost at the Mercy of 2,000 Men Who Are Frenzied.

SEQUEL OF A GREAT FAILURE

Rioters Are Employes of the Consolidated Lake Superior and They Smash the Company's Offices.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 29.—The regulars from the fort here received orders shortly after midnight to proceed to Sault Ste. Marie.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 29.—The situation in the Canadian Soo, which has been the scene of serious rioting by the discharged employes of the Consolidated Lake Superior company, is very grave. No reinforcements of militia have arrived from the outside at this writing, and the only defense against the mob, which grows hourly, is a more or less demoralized police department and a small company of militia. An assault upon the office building by the mob early in the afternoon, before the arrival on the ground of troops, was successful, and a mass of frenzied rioters secured possession of the ground floor of the building, destroying everything movable.

Troops Arrive on the Ground. A force of the office staff, with drawn revolvers, prevented their gaining access to the upper floors of the building. Every window and door in the building is smashed in. The arrival of the troops on the grounds, armed with ball cartridges, about 2 p. m. served to restore some semblance of order. The rioters then contented themselves with throwing stones at the building and hurling invectives at the soldiers, who established a "dead-line" and prevented any approach toward the building by any of the rioters. The greatest number of the mob are of ignorant Italians, Finns, Norwegians and Frenchmen, the latter perhaps the hardest of all to handle.

Demand for Food Is Agreed To. All have been drinking more or less, although the bars finally obeyed the order to close up. The mob is one that cannot be reasoned with, and the man they seem most anxious to get at is Coyne, the assistant manager, who in the absence of Shields is in charge of the works. Coyne has discreetly kept out of sight. Late in the afternoon the leaders of the mob held a conference and decided that the company house the men in their hotel and boardinghouse and feed them until the money for their wages is forthcoming. In order to appease the crowd this demand was granted, and the men took possession of the White House, a large boarding house operated by the company.

COMPANY SENDS IN PROVISIONS

Mob Threatens to Attack the Police Headquarters, Which Is Guarded.

Provisions were sent there to feed them and the men held a mass meeting at the place. As their leaders made the most inflammable sort of speeches grave fears are entertained for the outcome. An attempt was made to put the street car system in the Canadian Soo, which suspended operations in the morning after an attack had been made upon it, into operation again. Two cars were sent out heavily guarded. Inasmuch as most of the rioters were not in the streets at the time this trial was made no disorder occurred.

It is estimated that there are 2,000 men in the Soo, and these are reinforced by all the idle rabble in town. A train carrying 400 more workmen is expected to arrive. The local police force is being strengthened by the addition of all the deputies who can be found, each man being given a badge and a revolver and ordered to use the latter whenever necessary. Considerable feeling has been aroused over the shooting of two Frenchmen by the police during the trouble in the morning. The rioters allege that the officers used their revolvers when it was unnecessary. Neither of the men is fatally hurt, however. The mob threatens an attack upon police headquarters with a view of effecting the release of all the men who have been arrested. Both this building and that occupied by the fire department is guarded against attack. The problem the developments has created is beyond the solution of any of the company officials on the ground. Apparently their only hope is that the anger of the mob will spend itself and that the men will get out of town by degrees. The cause of the riot is that the company is in the hands of a receiver, and the men have not been paid their wages, although discharged.

ONTARIO MAKES A PROMISE

Will Protect the Men's Wages as Prior Claims—More Angry Men.

A telegram has been received by Edward Barry, secretary of the Woodsman's committee, from Premier Ross, of Ontario, which has produced a reassuring effect on the affairs of the Canadian Soo. The message reads: "The government will in every way possible protect the interests of the workmen in the various industries, main and subsidiary, of the Consolidated Lake Superior company, withholding subsidies, and in other ways, if necessary."

any, insist on the settlement of all claims for wages prior to everything else."

Information just received develops that the officials of the Algoma Central have refused to send a train for the lumber camps of the company. The men in the camps have been made aware of this decision by their friends in town, and the whole body of men is now marching into town. The gravest fears are expressed for the outcome when this body of men reaches the Soo. Naturally they are very angry. This inflammable matter added to the already on hand promises serious consequences to the town unless the disorders are checked.

STORM YET TO BREAK

At the Kansas City Convention, but It Has Been Postponed for a Day at Least.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 29.—The session of the structural iron convention was taken up entirely with routine affairs. The Parks crowd helped clear up the small business of the gathering, and no signs of the promised fight between the two factions were visible. President Buchanan made an appeal for harmony, and his talk had the effect, at least temporarily, of quieting the trouble. "It is the lull before the storm," said one delegate, after the convention had adjourned for the day.

FIVE HURT AT A FIRE

They Jump from Windows to Escape Conflagration, and One of Them Is Seriously Injured.

Cincinnati, Sept. 29.—Five persons were injured, one critically, by jumping from windows to escape death from fire in a building on East Ninth street. Four of the injured were imprisoned by the flames in the fourth story, and jumped from the windows. The injured are Henry Alleyer, painter, condition critical; C. T. Boggs, William Weber, Henry Herbeck—all painters, and Albert Keyes, salvage corps.

Death of Henry D. Lloyd.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Henry D. Lloyd, a well-known writer on economic subjects, is dead at his home in Winnetka. Lloyd was to have joined last night in the visit to the city council of delegates to the municipal ownership convention. He was born in New York city, May 1, 1847. From 1869 to 1872 Lloyd was assistant secretary of the American Free Trade League; organized by William Oullen Bryant, David A. Wells, and other prominent reformers.

President Back at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 29.—After an absence of thirteen weeks spent at Oyster Bay, President Roosevelt has returned to Washington. The president was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt and other members of the family, and by Private Secretary Lobb. The president was greeted by several hundred people who cheered when he entered his carriage.

Jan. H. Tillman on Trial.

Lexington, Sept. 29.—James H. Tillman, formerly lieutenant governor of South Carolina, has been placed on trial here in the circuit court for Lexington county, under an indictment charging him with the murder of M. G. Gonzalez, editor of The Columbia State. A jury was obtained and the taking of testimony commenced.

No Operation on Archbishop Kain.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.—At a consultation of physicians it was decided that an operation was not necessary in the case of Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, who is suffering from an attack of appendicitis at St. Agnes sanatorium in this city. The condition of the patient is reported to be much improved.

He Ran His Race with Death.

Blainville, Ill., Sept. 29.—Wayman Huston, a young man of this city, dropped dead as he was running a race. He and a companion ran a twenty-five-yard race, and at the end of it Wayman dropped dead without a struggle or a word.

Schools Opened in Porto Rico.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 29.—Twelve hundred schools in Porto Rico were opened and 60,000 pupils were received. But three times that number of children were enrolled and the struggle for preference was very great.

Ready for Another Job.

San Quentin, Cal., Sept. 29.—Charles Becker, considered the cleverest forger in the United States, is once more at liberty. Becker left San Quentin after having served seven years for raising a \$12 draft to \$22,000.

Milner Arrives at London.

London, Sept. 29.—Lord Milner, the British high commissioner of South Africa, has arrived here from Cape Town, and Premier Balfour is expected to reach London today to confer with him.

LIT UP WITH RED FIRE

Second Spectacular Feature of the Chicago Centennial Draws the Town.

EIGHT THOUSAND IN THE LINE

Display of Military, Civil and Industrial, Not to Mention the Girls and Indians.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—With a blaze of red and other colored fire marking its path, with the whole of Chicago and her centennial visitors lining the streets through which it passed, with 8,000 men in line, not to mention the fair women who filled some of the 110 floats, the second spectacular feature—the parade of the Chicago centennial—came off to the satisfaction of those who managed this number of the programme, and to the great delight of those who waited for hours—packed like sardines in a box—its appearance. There was no dearth of bands, notwithstanding the determination of the union musicians to have nothing to do with the matter because the United States Marine band had been engaged for another and separate feature of the festival.

Course of the Parade.

The parade marched from Michigan avenue and Harrison street, north in Michigan avenue to Jackson boulevard, west to State street, north to Washington street, south to Franklin street, south to Madison street, east to Dearborn street, south to Jackson boulevard, west to Market street, the point of dismissal. The reviewing stand was at the south of the new postoffice building and on this structure the city's guests, including delegations from the municipal bodies of other cities, had seats. Two hours were consumed in passing the stand.

Features of the Grand March.

Chief of Police O'Neill led the column with four companies of police, the leading musical organization being the First cavalry band. Then came the grand marshal, Colonel E. C. Young, with his aide, followed by the Chicago consular corps in carriages, numbering twenty-four persons. General J. C. Bates, U. S. A., and aide, and Captain Lucien Young, U. S. N., and aide, came next, and right after them were the "city dads" of Chicago. The military division was next in line, commanded by General Geo. M. Moulton, and consisting of the First, Second and Eighth Infantry, Signal corps, First cavalry, battery D, and Naval Reserves. The fire and police departments closed up this division.

Divisions of the Floats.

The next division consisted of cadets and military societies, including the Knights of Pythias and Volunteers of America, and the fourth division followed. For in it marched the 200 Indians encamped at Lincoln park and there were several floats. The fifth division was industrial, and composed of floats and wagons representing the principal industries of the city. The decorated wagons were loaded to the brim with fair women, and it may be said that it was largely an exhibit of Chicago female loveliness.

MR. LO STILL THE ATTRACTION

Nothing "Goo" at the Chicago Festival Like the Indians.

The parade, as stated in the foregoing, drew the whole town, for four or five hours, but for steady drawing there is "nothing doing" here like the Indian camp. From 7 a. m. to along in the afternoon the street car lines are loaded with thousands at Lincoln park, all with the same point in view—the Indian camp. The visitors were admitted into the enclosure three times during the day. Every feathered brave was surrounded by school boys who whooped it up in a way that gave the forest visitors a lesson in yelling. The women and girls in the pushing crowd were attracted to the quaws and papooses, and the little ones submitted to chuckings in the chin with true Indian stolidity. They likewise reaped a harvest of peeples and nickels.

The judges were sold had many clamorous customers that the stock in trade was nearly exhausted before the morning was over. There was nothing sacred from the curiosity of the visitors. No detail of Indian toilet making is now a secret from scores of whites. The closing of tepee flaps was no bar to the inquisitive. They raked the corners of the canvas and poked peep holes in the rush sides of wigwams. They saw braves decking themselves with war paint and feathers, and watched the squaws getting the tiny papooses into buckskin swaddling clothes.

Finally the red men and women had enough of the thing, and the police drove everybody out and cleared the field for the dancers. The green corn dances, the scalp dances and the buffalo dances of Monday were repeated.

PIONEERS GIVEN A RECEPTION

Three Families Which Are the Real Thing as to Early Settlers.

Men and women who may boast of Kinzie, Whistler and Swearingen as their forebears held a centennial reception in the parlors of the Auditorium, where they entertained each other and the scores of pioneers of later date who called to pay their respects. Possibly no other function of the centenary celebration contained more sentimental interest than did this gathering of the descendants of the three earliest pathfinders, and many were the traditions and reminiscences that were recounted during the afternoon by the guests and their hosts.

In several cases new relationships were found, and the event served to unite more firmly those who are most closely associated with the dawn of Chicago's history. Among those present were: Miss Marion Franklin, great-granddaughter of Lieutenant Swearingen; Mrs. D. W. Bixby, granddaughter of Captain Whistler, and Johnson Clinch, great grandson of Captain Whistler.

Then there were: William and Alexander Beaubien; Mrs. Ellen Hamilton Keenan, who was born in Fort Dearborn in 1832; Henry Ward, of Sycamore, Ill.; Daniel Long, Peter B. Wright, Captain John Prindiville, John C. Long, H. A. Goodrich; Rev. J. J. McGovern, Lockport; Charles Stoebe, Mrs. Sarah Ward Adams, and Henry A. Ward, who was born in Fort Dearborn in 1833.

HANLON BEATS YANGER

Little Fighters Got the Full Twenty Rounds in a Hurricane Bout at Frisco.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—Eddie Hanlon, of this city, received a decision over Benny Yanger, of Chicago, after twenty rounds of furious fighting. Incidentally the spectators were treated to an exhibition of gameness on the part of Yanger such as is seldom witnessed in the prize ring.

It was a hard fought battle, in which Hanlon for the first time abandoned his crouch. In the beginning of the sixth round he stood up and fought. Prior to that and up to the fifth Yanger had somewhat the better of it on points. He reached Hanlon time and again without a return.

Yanger was twice knocked down—once in the sixteenth and once in the twentieth, the very last few seconds of the round.

TORTURED HIS FALLEN FOE

After Filling His Leg Full of Shot He Refuses to Let Him Have Water or Attention.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.—A quarrel between August Kruegel, a cigar maker living at Central, St. Louis county, and Fritz Knorr, employed by Kruegel, resulted in Kruegel shooting Knorr in the leg with a shotgun, and then while the injured man lay on the ground, alternately begging for help and asking for water. Kruegel stood near for four hours with his shotgun and prevented a crowd from rendering assistance to the wounded man.

NEW REVOLT IS ORDERED

Macedonians Start Five More Districts to Raising Cain with the Unbearable Turk.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 30.—A telegram received here from the camp of General Zoutcheff, the commander-in-chief of the Macedonian insurgents at Razlog (fifty-five miles from Sofia), announces that a general rising was proclaimed Sept. 27 in the districts of Razlog, Nevrokop, Demirhisar, Melnik and Sere and that all the insurgent bands in eastern Macedonia had received direct orders to begin operations.

Senator Hanna in a Wreck.

Berlin Heights, O., Sept. 30.—The private electric car carrying Senator Hanna and others from Cleveland to the Republican meeting here, struck a derailing switch three miles east of Berlin Heights and jumped the track while running at a rapid rate of speed. All the occupants of the car were thrown into a heap at one end of the coach, but aside from being badly shaken up all escaped serious injury.

Gomez Was After the Coin.

Manila, Sept. 30.—Judge Sweeney, in sentencing Diminador Gomez to twenty-six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500 for founding a seditious organization, recited the fact that out of some \$40,000 collected by the Union Obrero only \$14,000 had been accounted for by Gomez. In addition to this he had sold stock in the concern, knowing that the union was insolvent.

Tin Discovered in Montana.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 30.—A 100-foot ledge of tin ore has been discovered near Lost River, in the Cape York district, north of Cape Nome. It is believed to be the greatest discovery of tin ore known anywhere. A hundred pounds of sample rock has been brought down for shipment to Pittsburgh.

Censures the President.

Kansas City, Sept. 30.—The structural iron workers in their convention adopted resolutions which declare that President Roosevelt's action in the case of Miller is unfriendly and unjust to union labor.

President Mellen Resigns.

St. Paul, Sept. 30.—President Chas. St. Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, confirms the statement that his resignation has been presented to the directors of the system.

Getting Tired of the Racket.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—According to a dispatch to The Local Ansigner prominent Macedonians are urging the revolutionary leaders to discontinue the uprising.

THIS DECISION IS FINAL

President Says His Last Word Relative to the Case of Foreman Miller.

UNION CARD IS NOT NECESSARY

As a Qualification for a Situation in the Government Print Shop at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 30.—An important conference took place at the White House between President Roosevelt and five members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, including President Gompers and John Mitchell, head of the U. M. W., during which the case of Foreman W. A. Miller, of the government printing office, who was dismissed because he had been expelled from the local bookbinders' union, and afterwards was reinstated by direction of the president, was the principal topic of discussion.

Labor Asked for the Conference.

The conference was granted at the request of the labor leaders. The Miller case was very fully presented by the members of the executive council, at the close of which the president made a statement in which he announced that his decision not to dismiss Miller was final and that the question of his personal fitness must be settled in the regular routine of administration. The statement is as follows:

Must Be Governed by the Law.

"I thank you and your committee for your courtesy, and I appreciate the opportunity to meet with you. It will always be a pleasure to see you or any representative of your organizations or of your federation as a whole. As regards the Miller case I have little to add to what I have already said. In dealing with it I ask you to remember that I am dealing with the relation of the government to its employees. I must govern my action by the laws of the land, which I am sworn to administer, and which differentiate any case in which the government of the United States is a party from all other cases whatsoever.

Laws Are for the Whole People.

"These laws are enacted for the benefit of the whole people, and cannot and must not be construed as permitting discrimination against some of the people. I am president of all the people of the United States, without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation or social conditions. My aim is to do equal exact justice as among them all. In the employment and dismissal of men in the government service I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him.

Decision in the Case Is Final.

"In the communication sent me by various labor organizations protesting against the retention of Miller in the government printing office the grounds alleged are twofold: 1. That he is a non-union man; 2. That he is not personally fit. The question of his personal fitness is one to be settled in the routine of administrative detail, and cannot be allowed to conflict with or to complicate the larger question of governmental discrimination for or against him or any other man because he is or is not a member of a union. This is the only question now before me for decision; and as to this my decision is final."

BOUND TO FIGHT UNCLE SAM

That Is the Opinion of the German People Says a Chicago University Professor.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—"In plain English, the attitude of the Germans toward us, the United States, is: 'We like you awfully, but we've got to fight you all the same.' This doesn't mean trade hampering with tariff regulations. It means sooner or later shooting to kill."

Professor Albion W. Small, on arriving at the University of Chicago after a summer's tour through Europe, uttered these words, and gave as the reason for this German expectation of war with the United States Germany's desire for trade expansion in South America and the east.

On his recent mission Dr. Small had abundant opportunity to talk with German business men, scholars and government officials.

Two Girls Missing from Home.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30.—Josephine Dow, 14 years old, the daughter of Mrs. Amelia Dow, and Lillian Safford, aged 16 years, the daughter of William Safford, both of Maplewood, ran away from home Saturday night, and the most diligent search by parents, friends, and the police has failed to find a clew to their whereabouts, though it is supposed they have gone to Chicago. Both families are well connected and well known. Miss Dow's father, Charles C. Dow, is a real estate man in New York.

Chicago Civil Service Roasted.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Civil service as applied to the fire department in Chicago was scored by ex-Chief Paige, of Joliet, Ill., at the convention of the National Firemen's association, here. After several fire chiefs had expressed themselves in favor of the civil service system, a committee of ten was appointed to consider and report on the matter.

POLICE ON THE TRAIL

As They Believe, of the Mischief Who Tried to Kidnap One of Governor Mickey's Children.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 29.—No arrest has been made in connection with the attempt to kidnap the daughter of Governor Mickey, but the police are pursuing a quest which Chief Routhahn said would, he thought, result in the capture of two suspects. The men suspected are former convicts, Warden Boerner, of the penitentiary, has told of two warnings he received previous to the hanging of Convict Rhea, to the effect that trouble would befall the Mickey family if the governor did not interpose to save Rhea's life.

The guard around the governor's mansion has been increased, as it is feared another attempt will be made to steal one of Governor Mickey's children. The four smaller children are not permitted to leave the house unless they are accompanied by an older member of the family.

Annual of the Illinois Central.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad company shows that the gross receipts from traffic were \$45,186,074; expenses of operation, \$29,835,833; taxes, \$1,862,072; income over expenses of operation and taxes being \$13,488,121. The total net income, after paying interest on the funded debt, etc., \$10,729,393.

Was His Last Sermon, Sure Enough.

Minneapolis, Sept. 29.—Rev. Truman F. Allen, pastor of the Thirteenth Avenue Methodist church, was stricken with apoplexy just as he finished what he thought might be his last sermon to the congregation. In three hours he was dead. He was 63 years old.

MILITARY MOBOCRACY

Threats to Storm a Jail Result in the Release of a Private Who Was Arrested.

West Point, Ky., Sept. 28.—Nearly 1,500 United States troops have arrived here. Private Sparks, of company M, First Infantry, was arrested for some trivial offense by the town marshal and placed in the calaboose. The word was quickly passed around, and a delegation sent to inform the jailer that unless Sparks was released in twenty minutes the soldiers would storm the jail and take him.

The twenty minutes expired without the jailer being able to secure assistance, and he released Sparks. The soldiers avoided making any demonstration while awaiting the jailer's reply, and Sparks had secured his freedom before the army officers learned what was afoot.

NEEDS PRETTY STRONG PROOF

Greenhut Says He Can Demonstrate That the Russian Government Is a Fiend.

New York, Sept. 28.—Proof positive that the massacre of the Jews at Kishineff in April last was the atrocious crime of the Russian government was furnished to the state department in a semi-official communication to Secretary Hay by J. H. Greenhut, of Peoria, Ill. Greenhut has been abroad investigating the cause of the massacre and the present condition of the Jews under Russian despotism, and the result of his investigation is embodied in his report to Secretary Hay.

Has a Brother at Gonocoda.

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 28.—A. G. Rottman, a railroad man from Chicago, committed suicide here by shooting himself in the head. He left a note asking that his brother, at Gonocoda, Ill., be notified of his death.

Dan Patch Claims the Record.

Minneapolis, Sept. 28.—M. W. Savage, owner of Dan Patch, still claims the low record for the pacer, because Prince Alert, in lowering the record, wore hobble, paced behind a wind-break and had a few drinks in him.

Indiana Wholesale Grocers Combine.

Indianapolis, Sept. 28.—Several Indiana wholesale grocers met here with F. C. Letts, of Chicago. After the meeting Letts announced that a preliminary organization had been effected for a combination of wholesale grocers of the state, and a second meeting would be held here Oct. 8, when the organization would be completed a capital of \$10,000,000.

"Tank Scrap" Has Victims.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 28.—During the annual "tank scrap" between the sophomores and the freshmen of Purdue university, John Stevenson, of Chicago, a first-year student, had his spine wrenched and will probably die. John Studebaker, of Coverdick, was taken to the hospital unconscious, but his case was not thought to be serious.

Decapitated by a Train.

London, Ind., Sept. 28.—John F. Jarrell, Edwardport, was decapitated by a train here. Jarrell was an engineer on the street-paving work, and boarded a train to go home. He got on the wrong section, and when he tried to step off he was thrown between the cars.

Burial of Dr. Gifford.

Kokomo, Ind., Sept. 28.—Dr. Gifford, an anti-vaccinationist of international fame, is dead, aged 72. By his direction there was no funeral and the undertaker alone accompanied the body to the cemetery at an hour known to himself alone.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING

Made Against Three Men at Indianapolis by Parties from New York City.

ALSO CONSPIRACY IS ALLEGED

Death of Senator Lawler—Tough Time B. A. Coll Has with a Railway—Notes.

Indianapolis, Sept. 30.—Addison S. Pratt, of New York, has filed a complaint in the United States district court against Charles Medias, Emil Mantel and Harry R. Wallace, deputy county recorder, charging them with conspiring through the Western Undergarment company, with Louis Levin, of New York, lately of Indianapolis and now missing, to rob wholesale and supply companies of \$50,000 worth of goods used in making women's undergarments.

Court Summons All Three Now.

The court issued an order summoning the three men to appear tomorrow morning and show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the company. It is charged that the materials were secured by Levin in New York, through fraudulent means, and that \$20,000 worth was used by the factory here. Levin has been working here in the factory until recently. The defendants deny fraud and say Levin induced them to start the factory, and that the materials were secured by the purchase of New York warehouse receipts from a money lender of that city.

Levin's Alleged Plan of Operations.

According to Pratt's story, Levin conducted a factory in New York until recently, in which he manufactured women's skirts and undergarments. He conceived a plan of buying on credit goods from all of the large supply houses, ostensibly for the purpose of making them up in his factory. His plan, however, was to split the goods away and store them in out-of-the-way places, and to then disappear and realize on them. It is charged that he bought over \$50,000 of goods in that manner.

How the Swindle Was Discovered.

Levin sent his superintendent from the New York factory to Indianapolis to measure and Levin at last came to Indianapolis during the summer and began work in the factory as an employee. Levin's disappearance from New York was followed by his creditors failing on his plant. They found only about \$800 total assets to offset their \$50,000 of claims. In August he was declared a bankrupt and Pratt was named as trustee.

HAD A TOUGH TIME, INDEED?

And Now He Is Going to Try to Make a Railway Company "Pay the Freight."